Appendix 4-BB

Update Meeting to Federal Regulators, Gateneau QC - November 2015

CROWN MOUNTAIN COKING COAL PROJECT

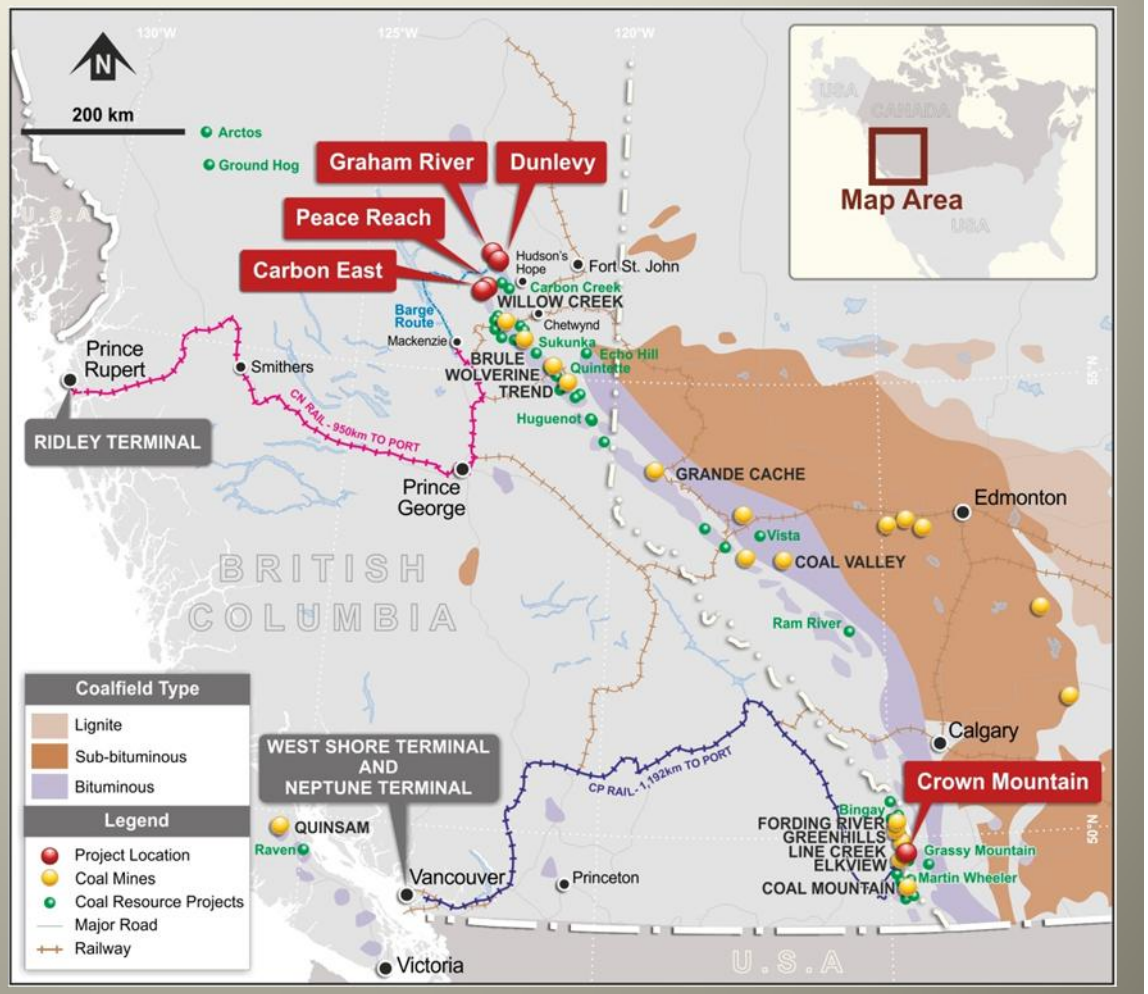
November 2015

NWP Coal Canada Limited

A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Jameson Resources

NWP Coal Canada Limited

- NWP is a BC corporation wholly owned by asx-listed Jameson Resources Ltd (JAL).
- NWP and Dunlevy Energy (also wholly owned by Jameson) hold all of Jameson's assets in Canada.
- The Canadian assets include:
  - Crown Mountain Coking Coal Project: Located in southeast BC and 90% owned. The flagship project of the company.
  - Dunlevy Metallurgical Coal Project: Located in northeast BC, and explored in 2014. On hold pending improved coal markets.
  - Peace Reach, Carbon East, and Graham River Projects: Early stage strategic holdings in the Peace River coal field.



Highly Experienced Management Team

CANADA

Art Palm – Chief Executive Officer and Chairman

- Mining engineer with 40 years of experience
- Engineering, Operations & Executive positions at major US coal producers
- Extensive experience designing and managing mines (surface and underground) and coal preparation plants

AUSTRALIA

Steve van Barneveld – Non-Executive Director

- Process engineer with over 28 years experience
- Majority of years spent with Sedgman Limited, ultimately as COO
- Extensive experience in asset development, design, construction, and operations management

Jeff Bennett - Non-Executive Director

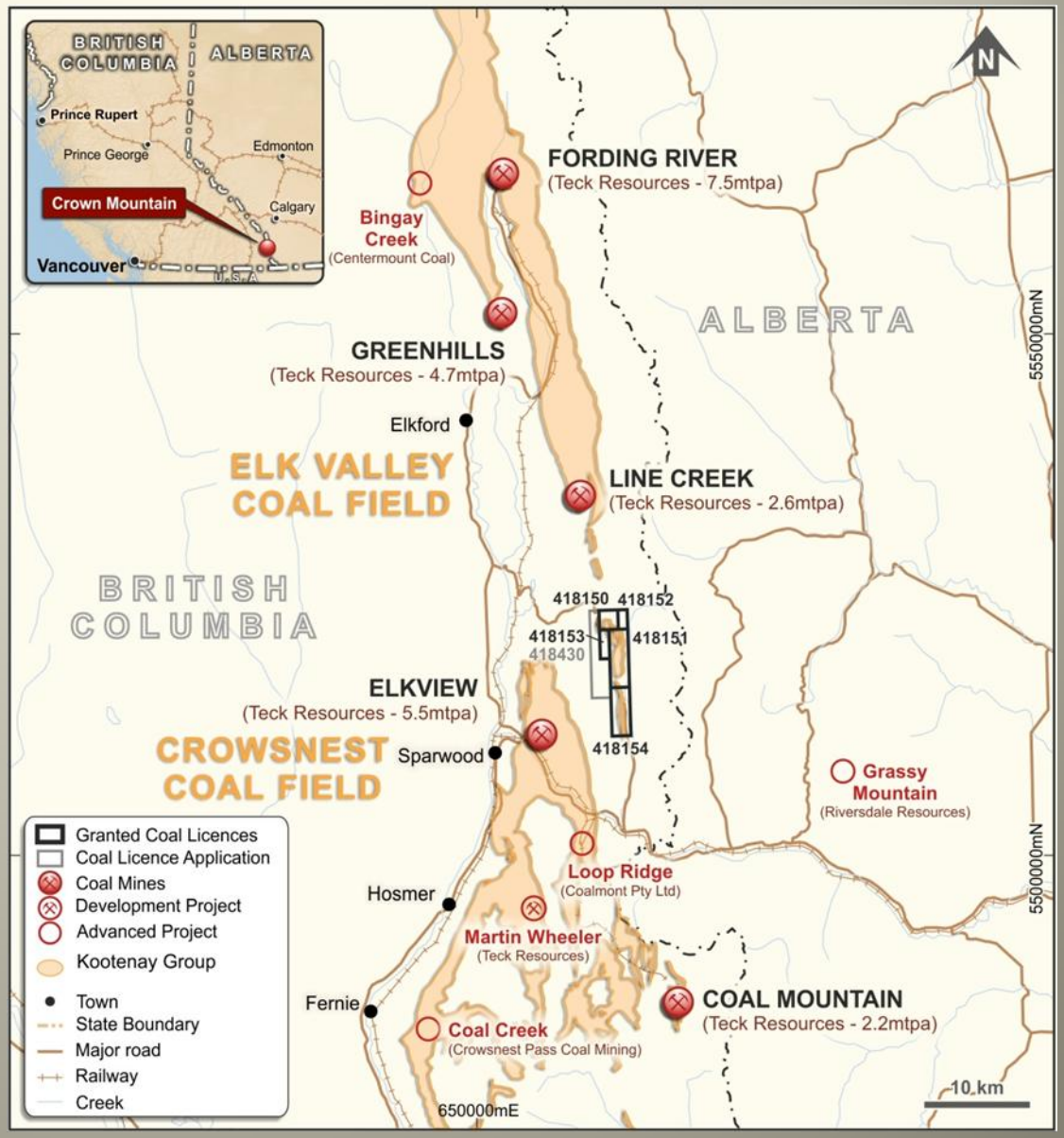
- Over 20 years of experience in resource, transport, IT, and service industries, holding senior financial positions with BHP, Shell, and others.

Suzie Foreman - Company Secretary

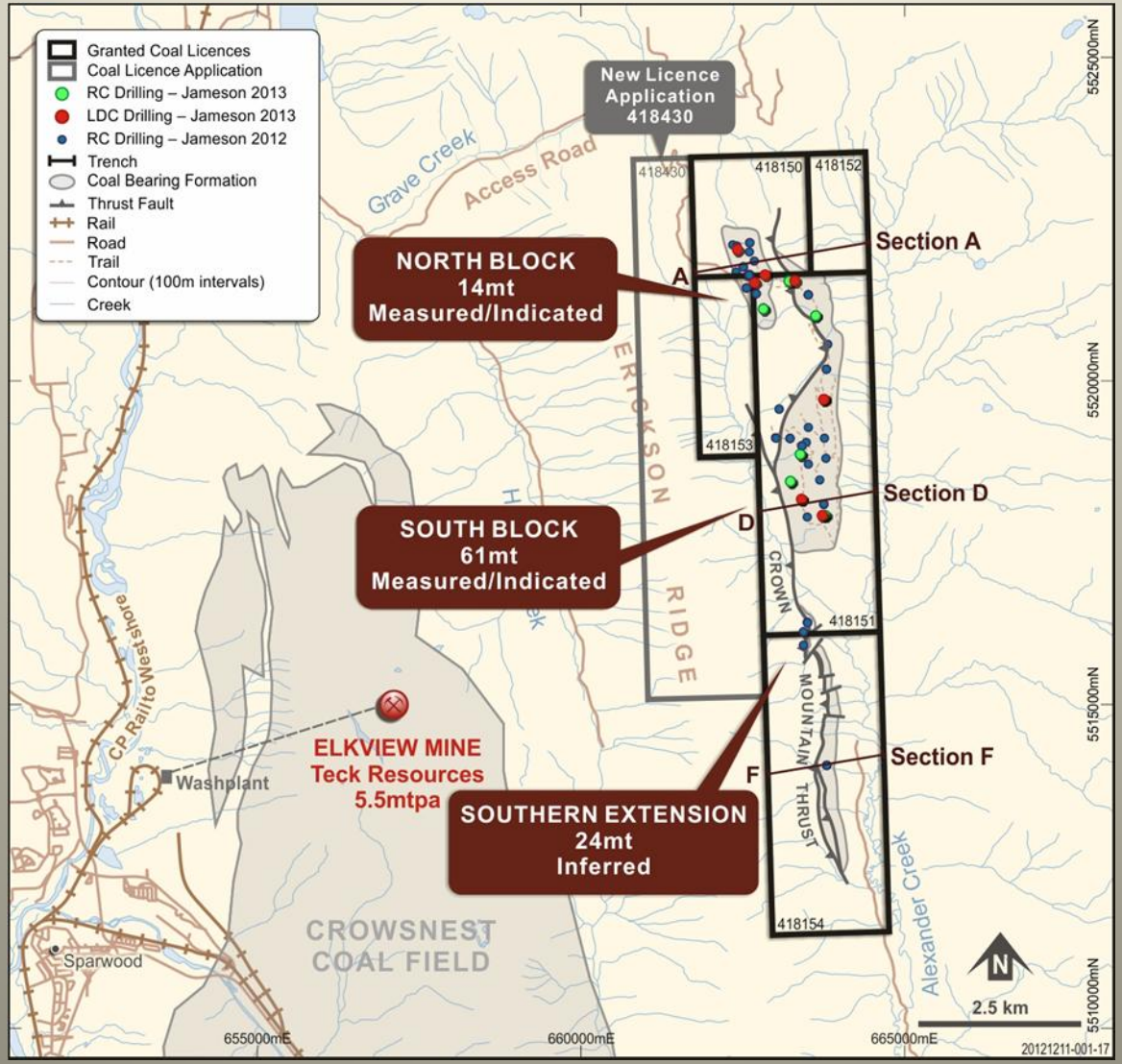
- Chartered Accountant with over 17 years of financial and corporate governance experience specialising in mining and exploration.

CROWN MOUNTAIN LOCATION

- The Elk Valley and Crowsnest coal fields offer compelling global opportunities for development of a coking coal project
- Teck is a major seaborne supplier of metallurgical coal, from its mines in the Elk Valley and Crowsnest coal fields
- Operating cost structures in Canada have become much more attractive than in Australia
- Established workforces and local communities that support mining
- Jameson's Crown Mountain project is one of the most advanced development assets in the region, with a positive PEA completed in April 2013, and PFS showing outstanding economics completed August 2014.
- Evaluation post-PFS shows several areas of potential upside.
- Project is now in the pre-application phase of the Environmental Assessment process.



EXPLORATION



Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS)

- Commissioned by Jameson after 2013's positive PEA and completion of a successful coal exploration program during summer 2013.
- Executed by Norwest Corporation of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- Focused only on the Measured and Indicated resources identified by Norwest.
- Completed in August 2014, the PFS confirmed Crown Mountain to be a technically robust project with outstanding economics and capable of first production in 2017
- The ability to lease equipment was evaluated as a means to reduce hard capital investment, and found to be very attractive.
- Contract mining options are being explored.

Crown Mountain Resources and Reserves

- The resource base at Crown Mountain was revised upward in March 2014 after the 2013 summer drilling program's results were evaluated.
- The PFS has determined a total reserve base at Crown Mountain of 56 million tonnes.
- Confidence in the geologic interpretation is high, as nearly 90% of the reserves are in the Proven category.
- Plant yields were estimated based on the summer 2013 exploration program. Average LOM plant yield is 52%. Early years (North Block) is 59%.
- The clean coal strip ratio for the first 4 years averages a low 7.6:1 BCM:t, and 9.9:1 LOM

RESOURCE AREA	Measured (Mt)	Indicated (Mt)	Measured & Indicated (Mt)	Inferred (Mt)	Measured, Indicated & Inferred (Mt)
North Block	8.0	6.0	14.0	0	14.0
South Block	60.9	0	60.9	0	60.9
Southern Extension	0	0	0	23.7	23.7
TOTAL	68.9Mt	6.0Mt	74.9Mt	23.7Mt	98.6Mt

Crown Mountain Resource 2014 (Effective March 11, 2014)

RESOURCE AREA	ASTM Group	Run of Mine Coal Reserves (Mt)			
		Proven		Probable	
		COKING	PCI	COKING	PCI
North Pit	Bituminous	7.3	0.7	4.9	1.2
East Pit		3.6	0.5	0	0
South Pit		31.7	5.9	0	0
Sub-Total		42.6	7.1	4.9	1.2
Total Proven & Probable		49.7Mt		6.1Mt	
Total		55.8Mt			

Run of mine surface mineable reserve summary (Effective May 31, 2014)

Crown Mountain PFS - Capital

Pre-Production Capital	US$M
Major Mobile Equipment	108.1
Minor Mobile Equipment	8.3
Wash Plant	57.8
Infrastructure (rail load-out, roads, overland conveyor, power, offices, shop etc) and permitting	93.7
Pre-Strip	40.9
SUBTOTAL – CAPITAL	308.8
Contingency @ 10%	30.9
TOTAL CAPITAL	339.7

Pre-Production Capital (Base Case)

- The Base Case assumes all construction and start-up expenses are capitalized.
- Major mobile equipment includes excavators, dozers, haul trucks, backhoes, blasthole drills, and other equipment used in the surface mining process.
- The coal wash plant (raw coal handling, processing, thermal drier) represents a state-of-the-art facility complete with an intensive fines recovery circuit. The plant is located near the mine site to reduce ROM haulage costs and allow plant refuse to be used as a cap for mine spoil piles, thus mitigating the effect of metal leaching issues.
- Infrastructure includes roads, power lines, natural gas supply, water supply, the shop, office and supporting facilities, rail loop and clean coal loadout.

Crown Mountain PFS – Operating Cost

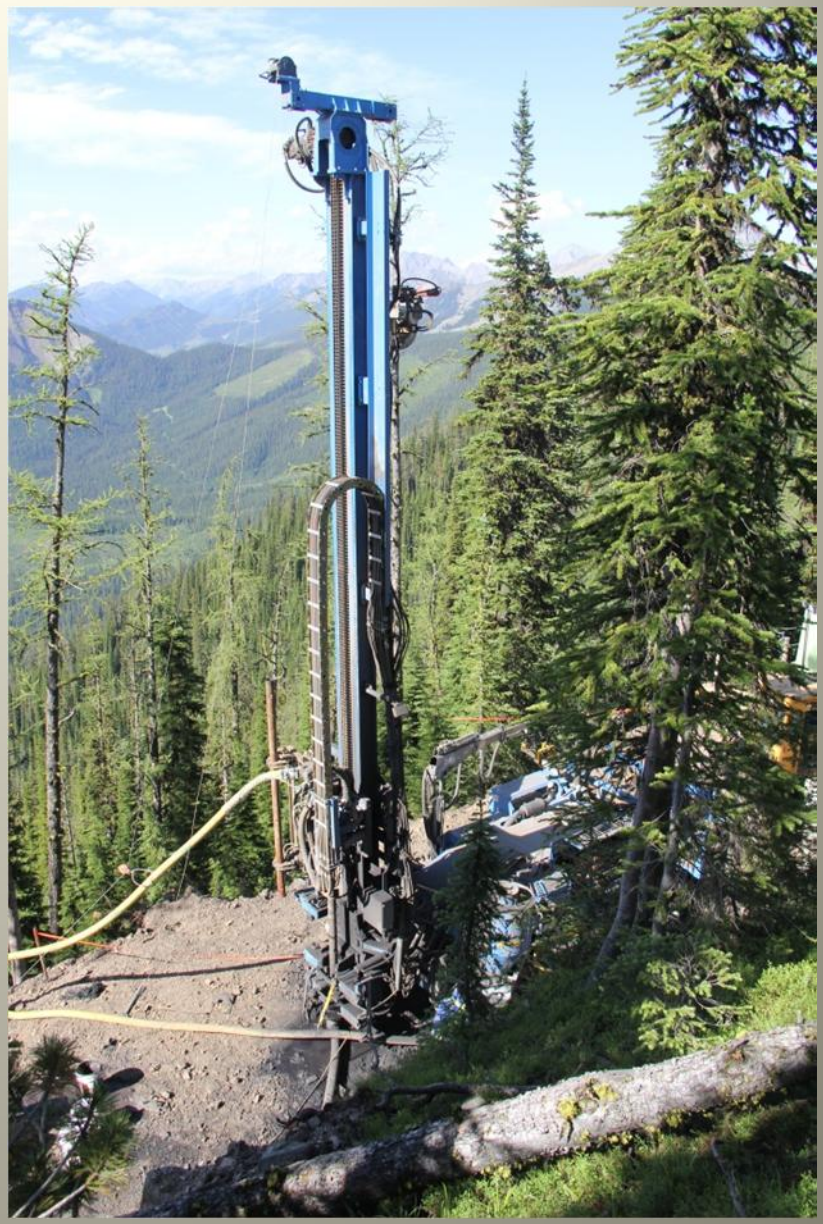
Cost Category	Cost Per Clean Tonne Life-Of-Mine (US$)
Waste Removal	41.41
Coal Mining	8.00
Plant	8.66
Clean Coal Handling	2.61
Reclamation	1.24
Marketing/Corporate	1.24
Administration	5.02
Total Costs – Site	68.18
Rail and Port Costs	32.20
Total Costs - FOB (pre-tax and royalty)	100.38

Prefeasibility Base Case FOB Costs (Pre-Tax Basis)

- All operating costs were built from unit costs applied to calculated volumes.
- The mine is assumed to be company-operated (no contractors)
- Above costs are for the base case.
- FOB costs average $88.64/t for the first 4 years.
- Operating costs increase if leasing is utilized .

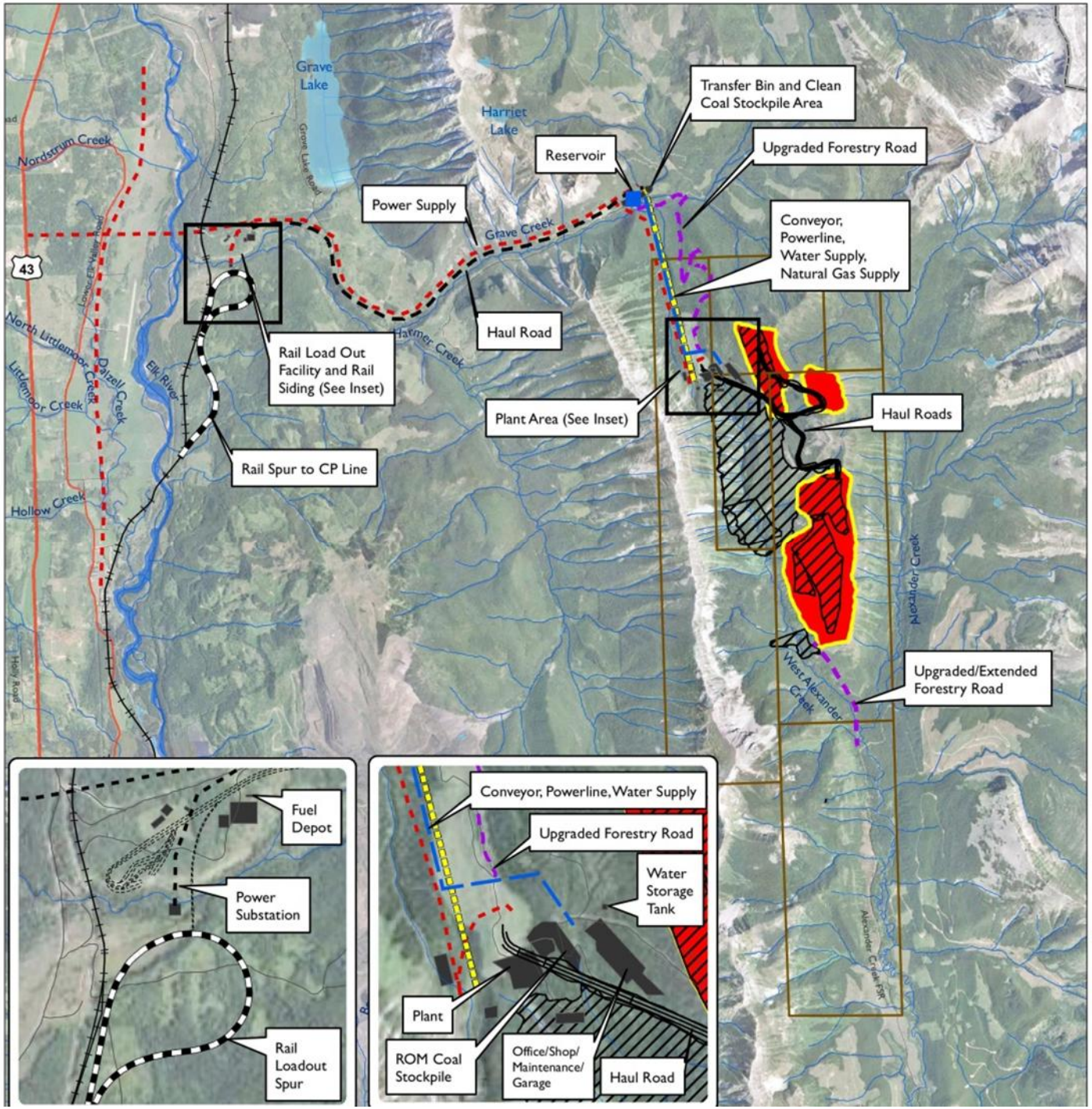
Crown Mountain – PFS Highlights

- Annual clean coal production/sales of 1.7 million tonnes.
- Construction could commence as early as summer 2016.
- Total start-up capital of $339 million, of which a significant portion is appropriate for leasing.
- Total employment ranges between 250 – 300 persons over life of mine.
- Mine life is 17 years without Southern Extension, and potentially up to 25 years if Southern Extension proves feasible.
- All mining is by open pit method.
- Industry Best Practices to be employed with respect to environmental issues.



Project Components and Activities

- Surface extraction areas;
- Waste management areas (includes waste rock and tailings, as well as associated diversion ditches, ponds, and access roads);
- Plant area (including shops, offices, and run-of-mine stockpile);
- Clean coal transportation route (overland conveyor, haul road, and access road);
- Transfer bin and clean coal stockpile area;
- Rail load-out facility, rail siding, and miscellaneous buildings;
- A new 12.7 km power line extension;
- Natural gas supply via a new valve station and 13.5 km new pipeline installed to connect to the existing pipeline;
- Explosives storage;
- Fuel storage;
- Sewage treatment; and
- Water supply from Grave Creek, and a new excavated reservoir approximately 250 m x 160 m in size, and associated infrastructure.



NWP Coal Canada Ltd

Crown Mountain Coking Coal Project

Conceptual Project Layout and Infrastructure

Crown Mountain Coking Coal Project Layers

- Reservoir Location
- Access Road
- Conveyor
- Upgraded/Extended Forestry Road
- Powerline/Natural Gas Supply
- Rail Spur
- Water Supply Line
- Haul Road
- Existing Rail Line
- Surface Extraction Areas
- Buildings and Areas
- Waste Management Areas
- Coal Tenure Licenses and Application

Base Map Layers

- Highways
- Arterial Roads
- Local/Resource Roads
- Watercourses
- Lakes
- Rivers
- BC/Alberta Border

SCALE 1:85,902

0 0.5 1 2 km

N W E S

Map Drawing Information: Province of British Columbia, NWP Coal Canada Ltd., Norwest Corporation.

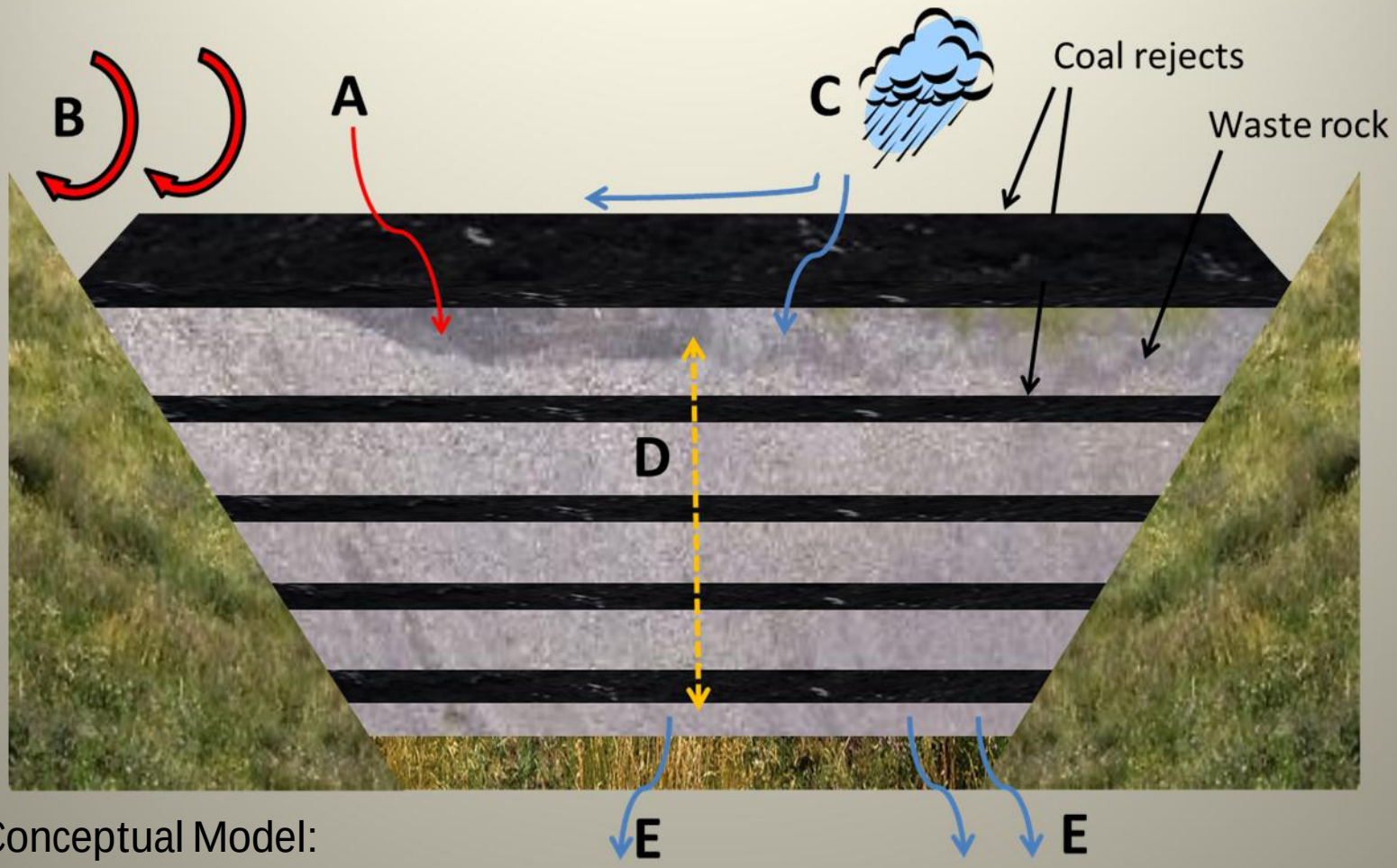
Map Created By: ECH
Map Checked By: LKD
Map Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N

PROJECT: 12-6231
STATUS: FINAL
DATE: 1/9/2015

Management of Waste Rock

- Reviewing various selenium inhibition options
  - Limit oxidation of sulphide
  - Reducing/sub-oxic conditions to sequester selenium
- Project can build from the EVWQP and implement learnings to date (e.g., established BMPs)
- As Crown Mountain is a greenfield project, it has the opportunity to establish industry leading management practices
- Potential opportunities to use coal rejects in waste management approach – layer cake 'icing'. Waste rock layers separated by layers of rejects (icing) to limit percolation and potentially encourage selenium sequestration

Waste Rock Management: CR Layered Approach



Conceptual Model:

- Decrease oxygen diffusion (A)
- Decrease or inhibit oxygen advection (B) – along with valley fill
- Limit water infiltration (C)
- Potentially promote selenium sequestration (D)
- Lower volumes of seepage for management (E)

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared as a summary only, and does not contain all information about the Jameson Resources Limited's (the "Company") assets and liabilities, financial position and performance, profits and losses, prospects and the rights and liabilities attaching to the Company's securities. This document should be read in conjunction with any public announcements and reports (including financial reports , third party studies and disclosure documents) released by the Company. The securities issued by the Company are considered speculative and there is no guarantee that they will make a return on the capital invested, that dividends will be paid on the Shares or that there will be an increase in the value of the Shares in the future.

Further details on risk factors associated with the Company's operations and its securities are contained in the Company's prospectuses and other relevant announcements to the Australian Stock Exchange.

Some of the statements contained in this presentation are forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements include but are not limited to, statements concerning estimates of coal tonnages, expected costs, statements relating to the continued advancement of the Company's projects and other statements which are not historical facts. When used in this document, and on other published information of the Company, the words such as "aim", "could", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "potential", "should" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements.

Although the company believes that its expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risk and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Various factors could cause actual results to differ from these forward-looking statements include the potential that the Company's projects may experience technical, geological, metallurgical and mechanical problems, changes in product prices and other risks not anticipated by the Company or disclosed in the Company's published material.

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Competent Persons Statements

Competent Person Statements

Mineral Reserves and Pre Feasibility Study Results

The information in this presentation relating to the Mineral Reserve Estimate and Pre Feasibility Study Results of the Company's Crown Mountain Coal Project are extracted from the ASX Release entitled "Prefeasibility study confirms Crown Mountain coking coal project will enjoy outstanding economics" announced on 11 August 2014 and is available to view on the ASX website (ASX:JAL), and the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the reserve estimates and pre feasibility study results in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Mineral Resource

The information in this presentation relating to the Mineral Resource estimate on the Company's Crown Mountain Coal Project is extracted from the ASX Release entitled "Positive Property-Wide Coal Quality, Crown Mountain Coking Coal Project" announced on 14 March 2014 and is available to view on the ASX website (ASX:JAL), and the Company's website. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

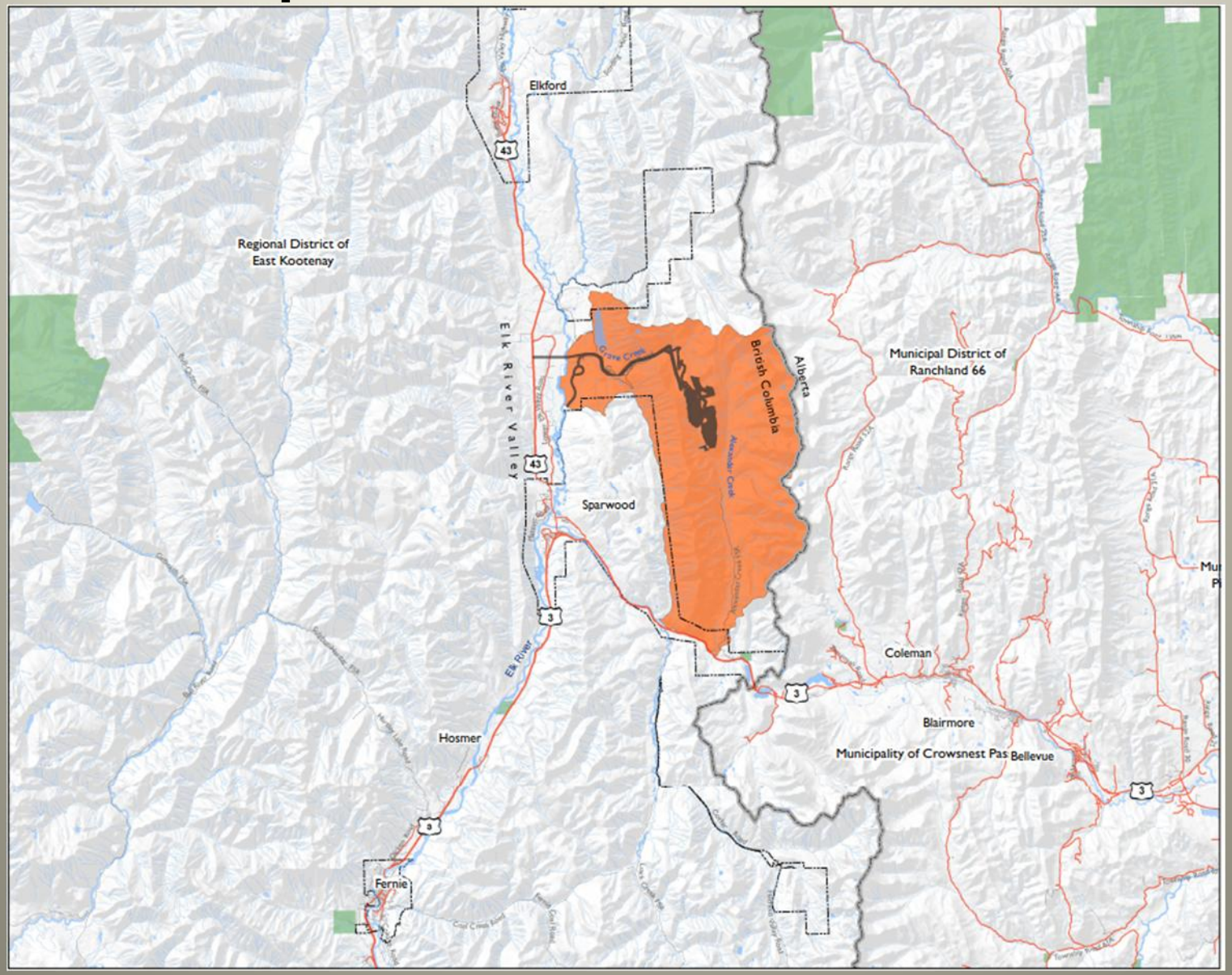
Environmental Baseline Studies

- Extensive environmental baseline studies completed to date and are ongoing.
  - Surface water
  - Hydrology
  - Groundwater
  - Geochemistry
  - Meteorology
  - Terrestrial Habitat (wildlife, TEM, plants)
  - Fish and Fish Habitat

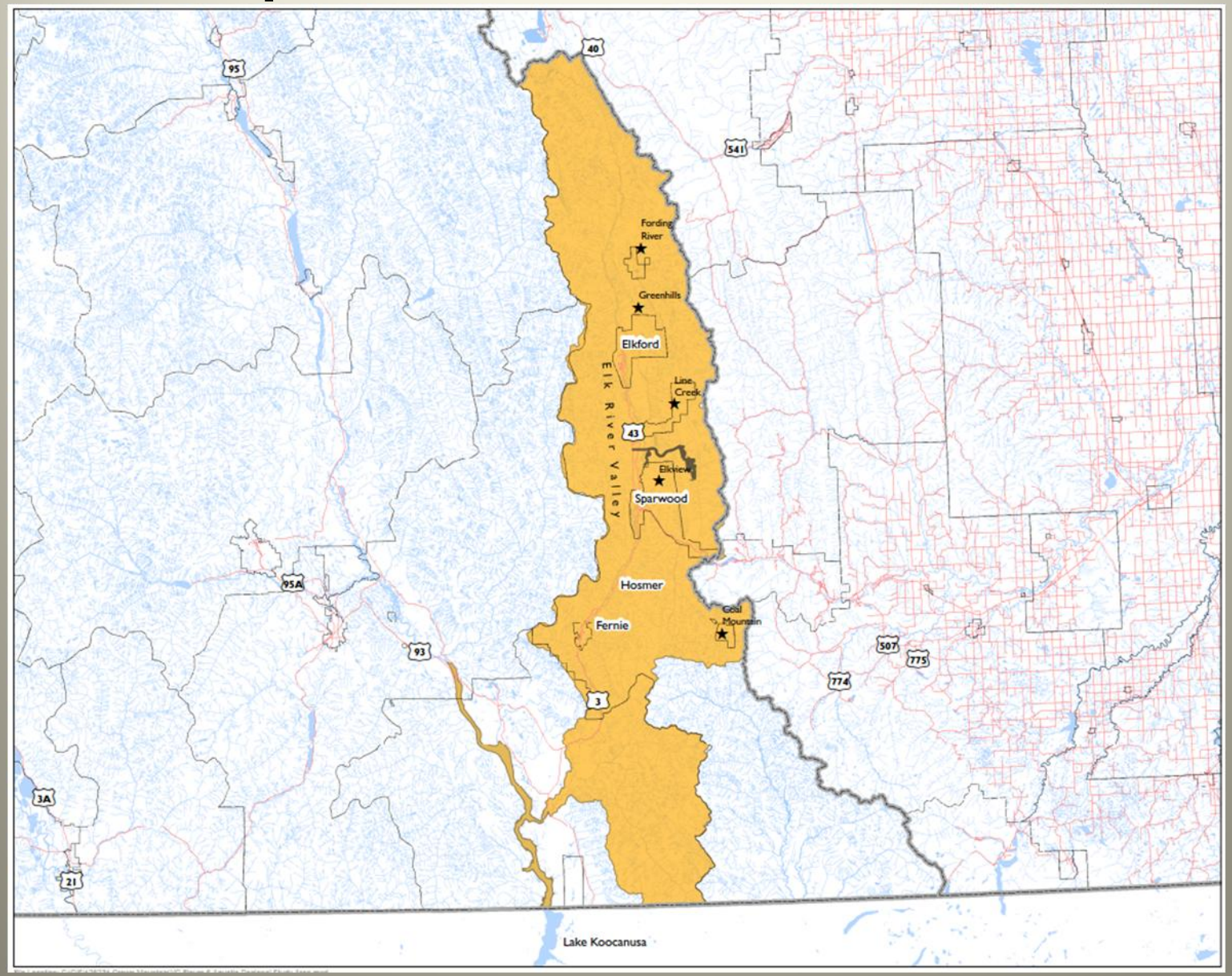
The Crown Mountain Team

- Heavy involvement of local consultants
  - Keefer Ecological (terrestrial)
  - Lotic (aquatics)
  - Tipi Mountain (archaeology)
  - O'Kane and Norwest (Groundwater)
  - Nupqu (surface water, climate station, etc.)
  - Silenus (local logistics, site access, etc.)
- Other key specialists
  - SRK (geochemistry)
- Overall EA managed by Dillon Consulting

Aquatic Resources LSA



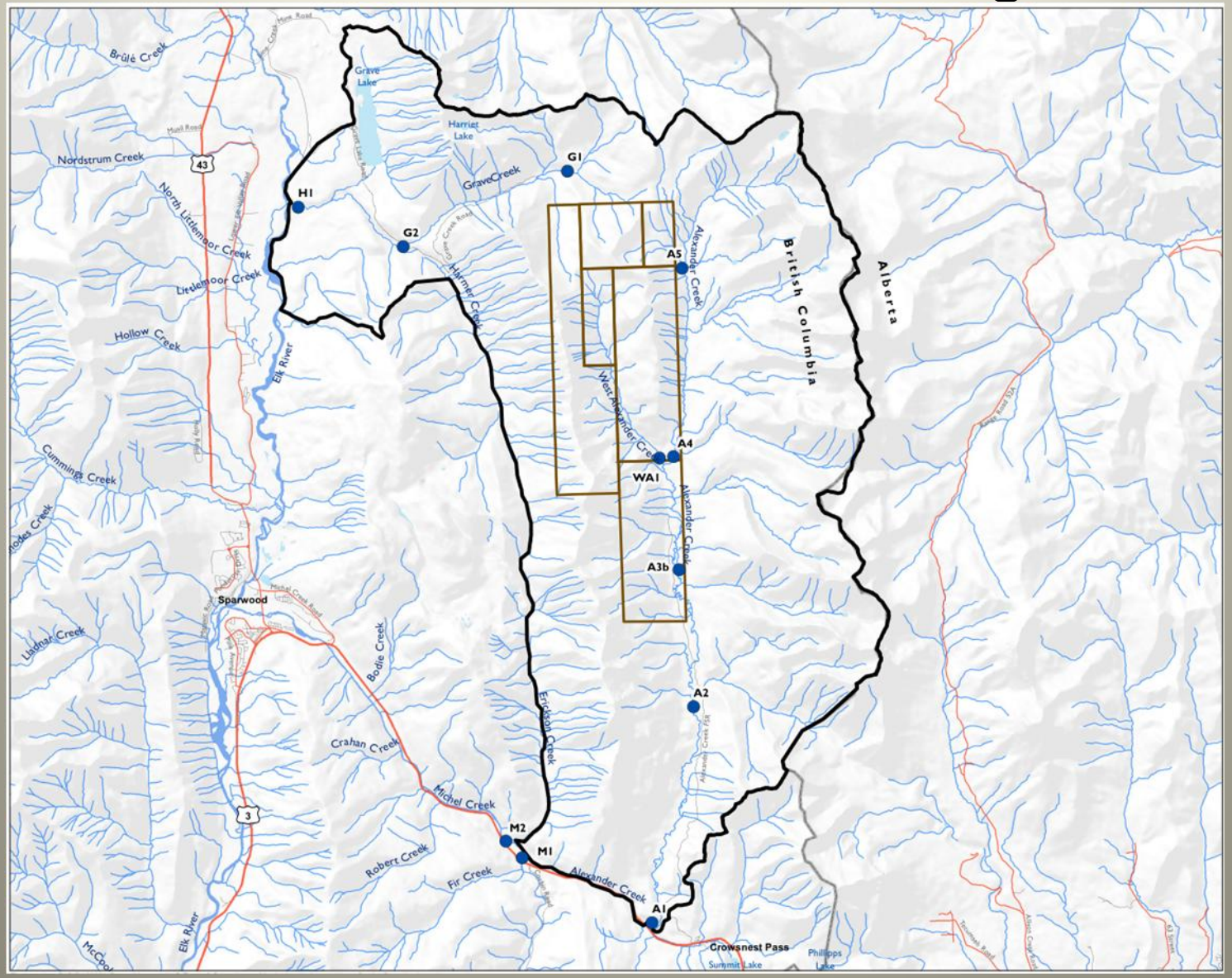
Aquatic Resources RSA



Surface Water Quality

- Water quality sampling initiated in May, 2012 at 11 stations
- Initial program reviewed with BC MOE
- Baseline has included:
  - 2 intensive spring freshet surveys
  - 2 low-flow sampling surveys
- Collection has included:
  - Metals, PAHs, nutrients, and conventional parameters
  - Detailed QA/QC program: Duplicate samples and travel blanks
- Over 570 samples to date from 53 surveys

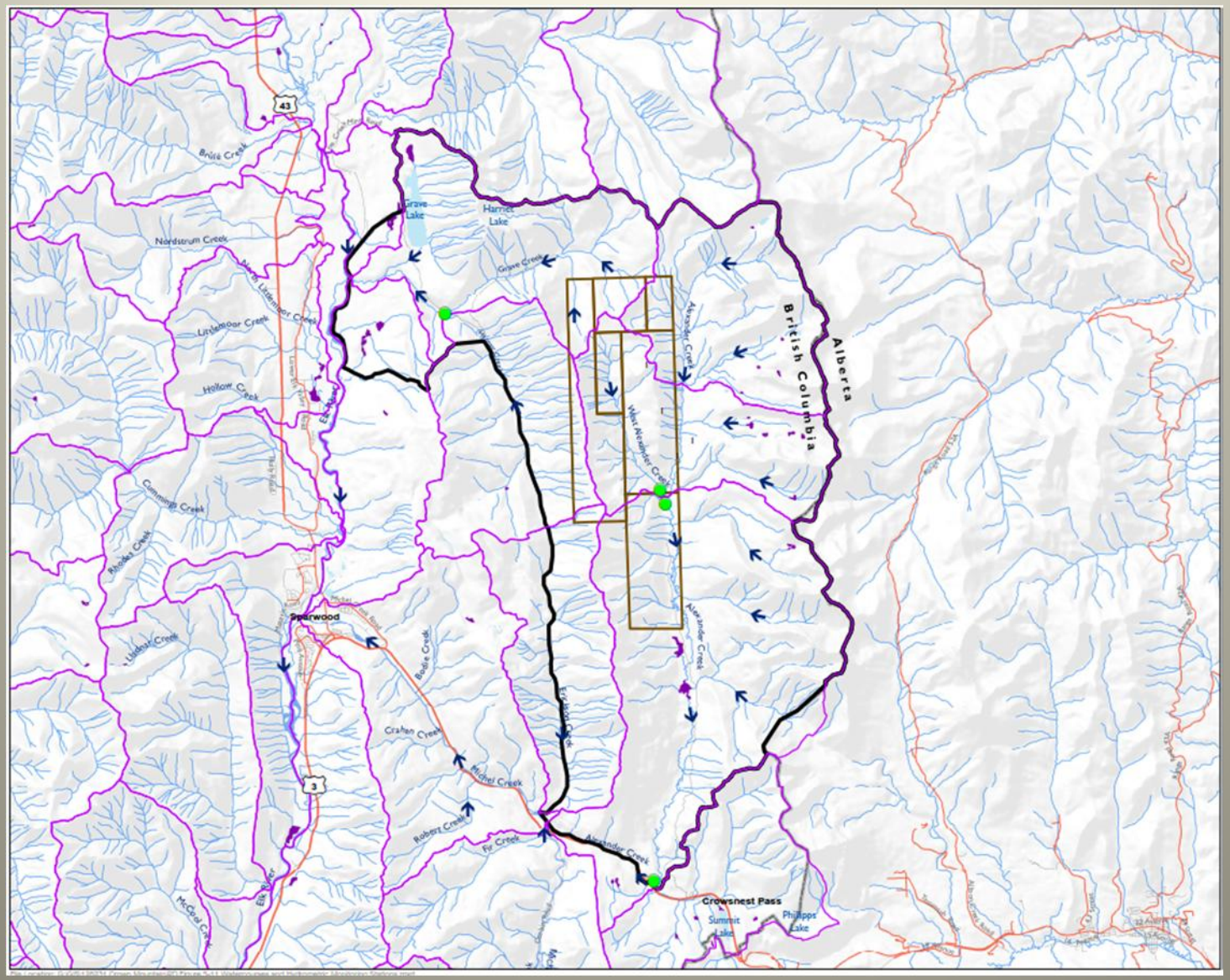
Surface Water Monitoring Sites



Hydrology

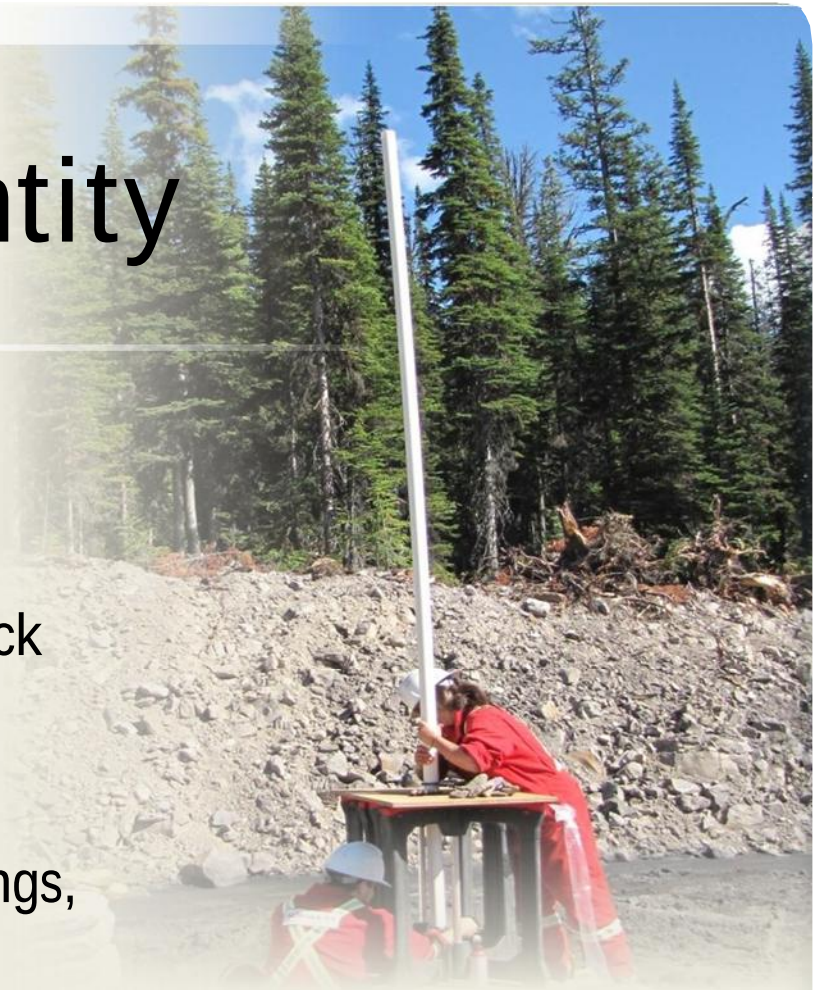
- Data loggers installed at four (4) sites in May 2012 concurrent with initial start of water quality sampling program
- Data downloads and stream gauging completed in the spring, summer, fall, and winter since 2012
- Total of 12 assessments completed to date
- Initial hydrology program reviewed with the BC MOE
- Watercourses monitored: Grave Creek; Alexander Creek; and West Alexander Creek

Flow Monitoring Sites

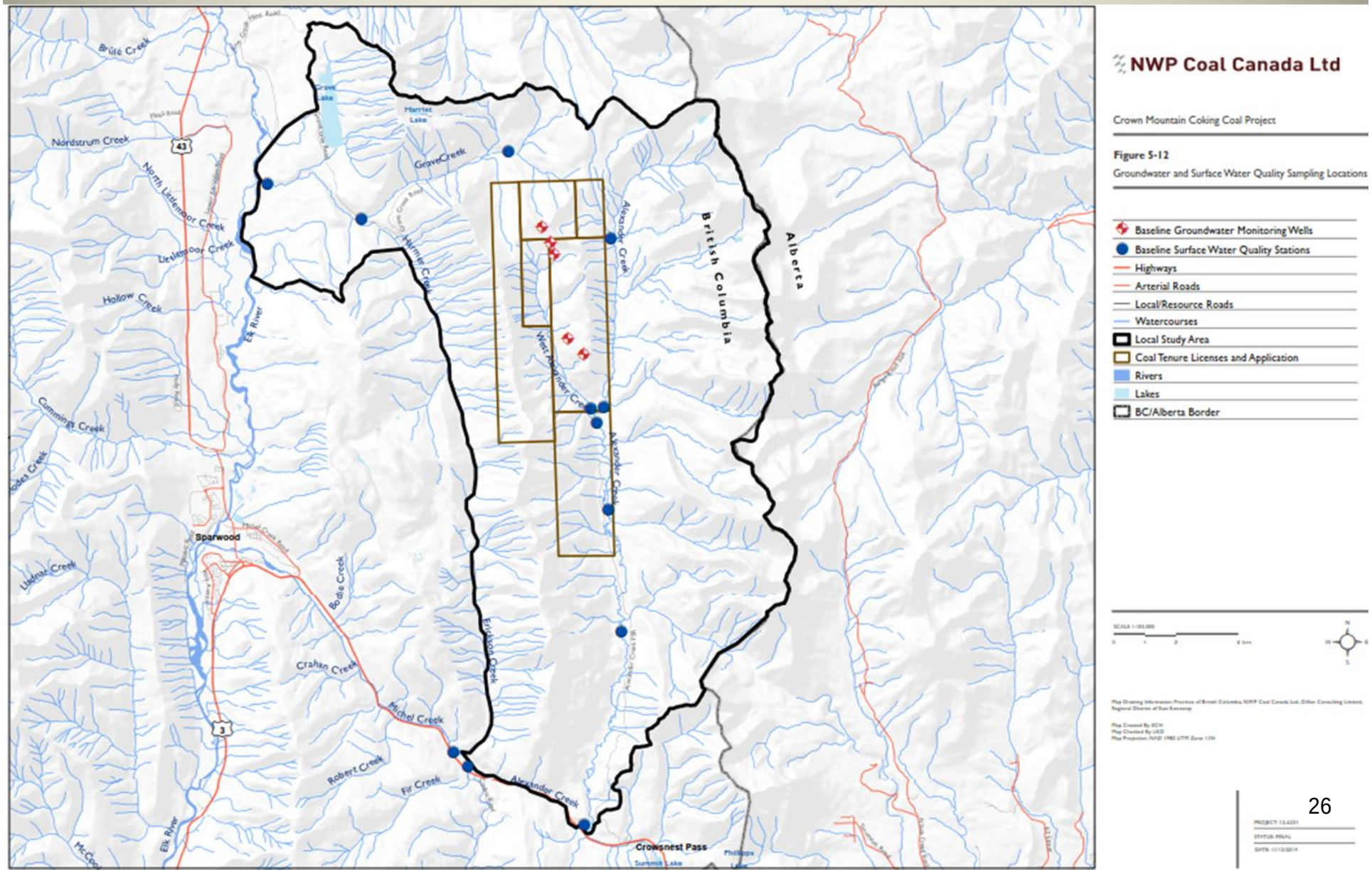


Groundwater Quantity and Quality

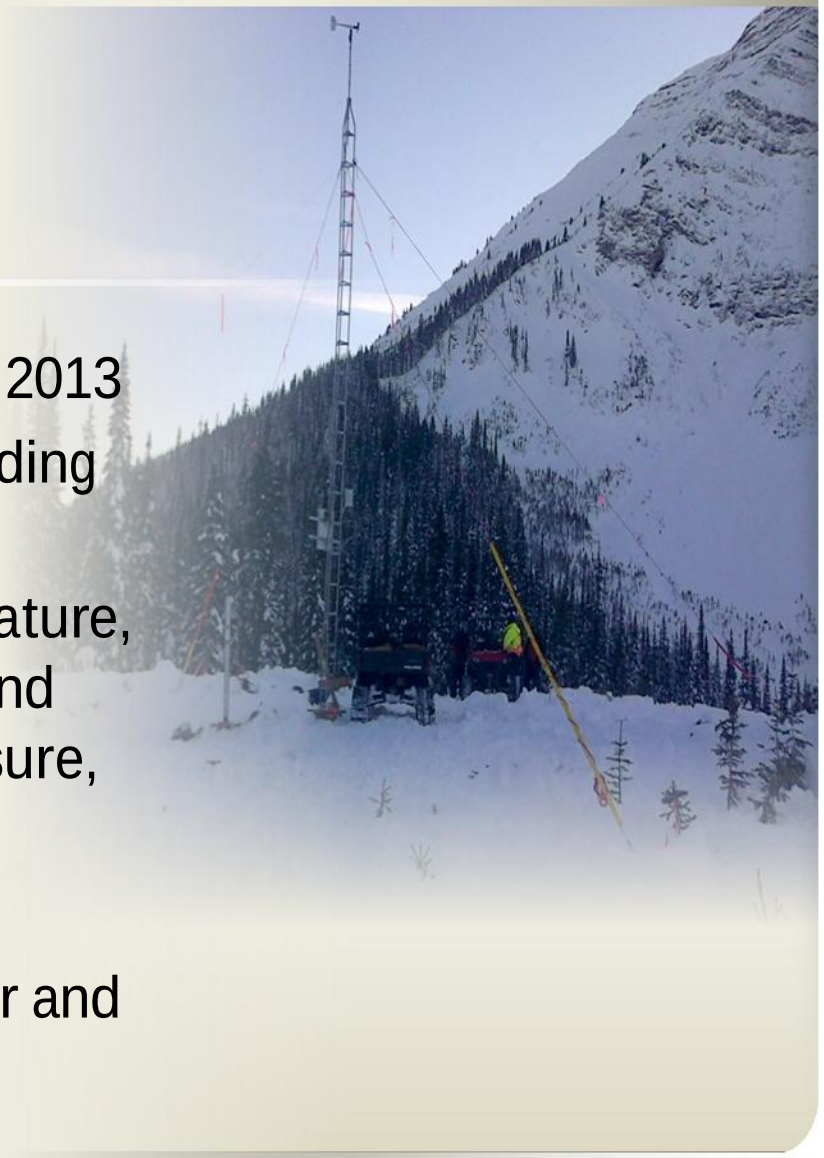
- A baseline groundwater investigation program was initiated in 2013
- Investigation provided baseline bedrock aquifer information
- 5 groundwater monitoring wells were drilled and a year of water level readings, quarterly sampling and aquifer testing were performed
- Sampling is ongoing



Groundwater Monitoring Sites



Meteorology



- Climate station installed in December 2013
- Extensive discussions with MOE regarding approach, location, etc.
- Precipitation (rain and snow), temperature, dew point temp, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, barometric pressure, and net radiation
- Data downloaded via satellite
- Information will be used to support air and noise assessments

Fish and Fish Habitat

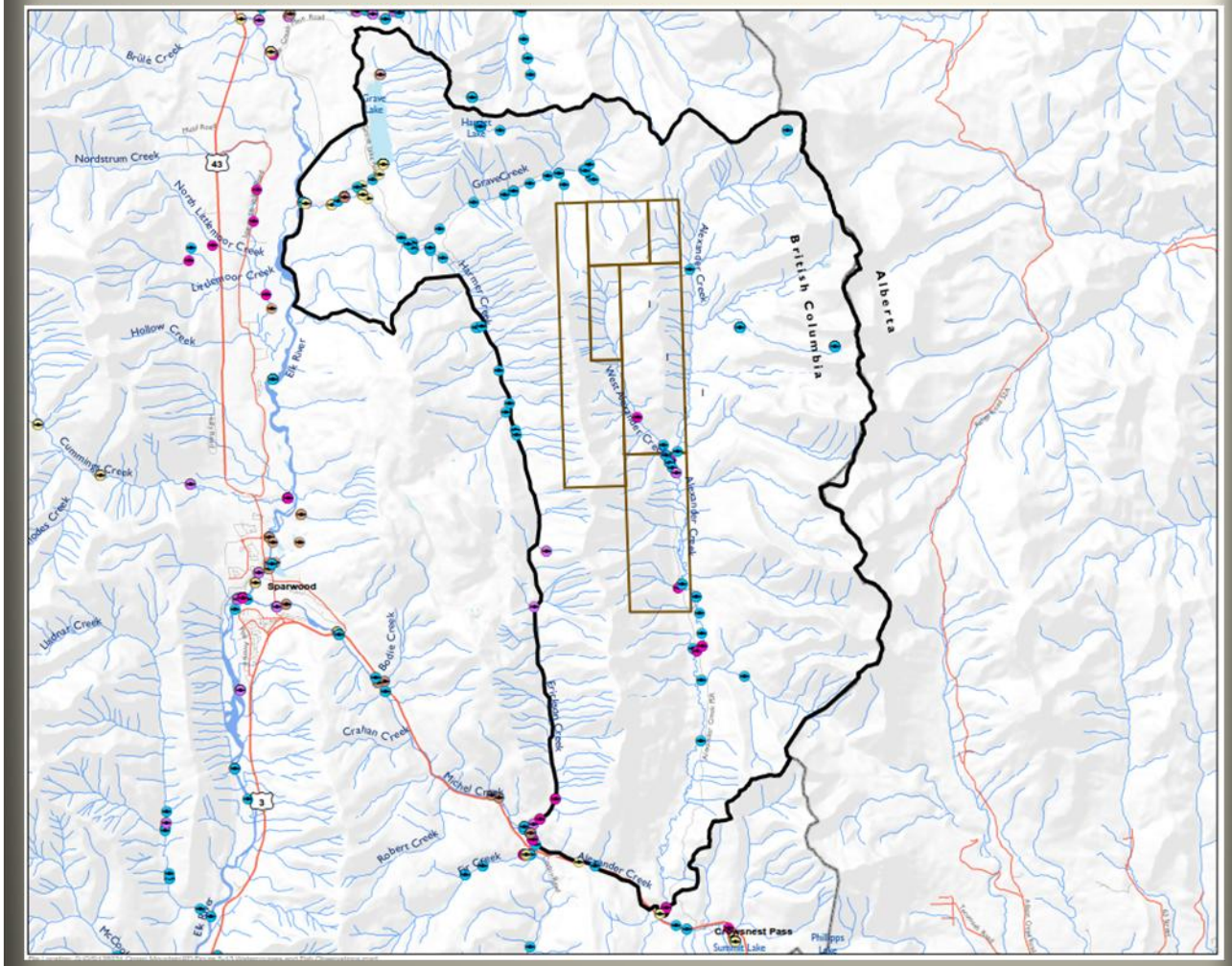
- Preliminary Gap Analysis completed in 2013
- Overwintering fish habitat survey
- Spring and fall fish spawning surveys
- Reconnaissance-level fish and fish habitat assessments
- Fish community (fish abundance and detailed fish habitat)
- Benthic invertebrate and periphyton communities

Fish and Fish Habitat

Key Findings to Date:

- Fish distribution
  - Grave Creek: westslope cutthroat trout
  - Grave Creek tributaries: westslope cutthroat trout
  - West Alexander Creek: westslope cutthroat trout
  - Alexander Creek: westslope cutthroat trout and bull trout
- Barriers/populations
  - Grave Creek Reach 1
  - Alexander Creek Reach 2

Fish Observations

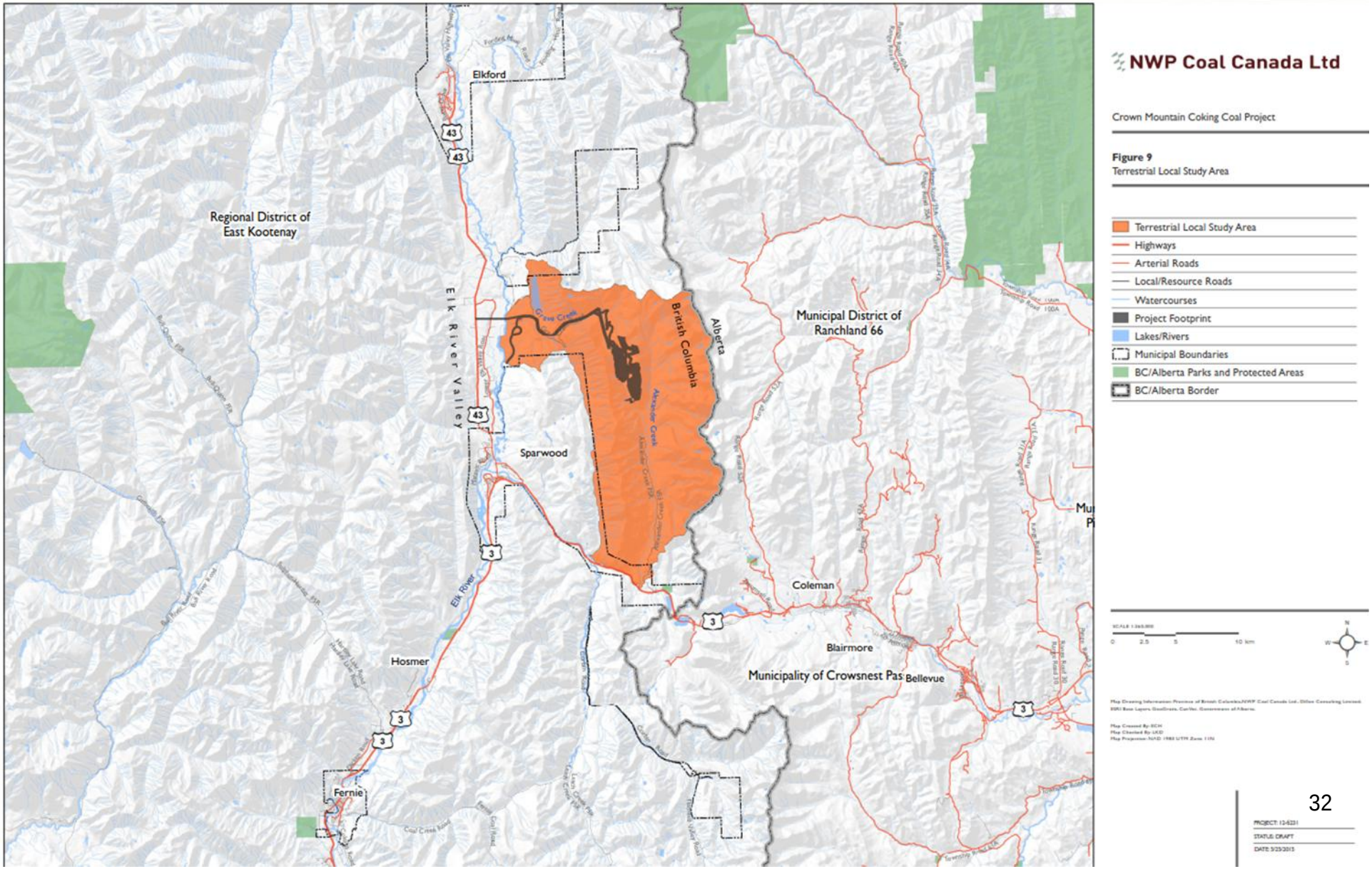


- Brook Trout
- Bull Trout
- Cutthroat Trout
- Rainbow Trout
- Westslope (Yellowstone) Cutthroat Trout
- Dolly Varden
- Kokanee
- Longnose Sucker
- Mountain Whitefish
- Redside Shiner
- Steelhead

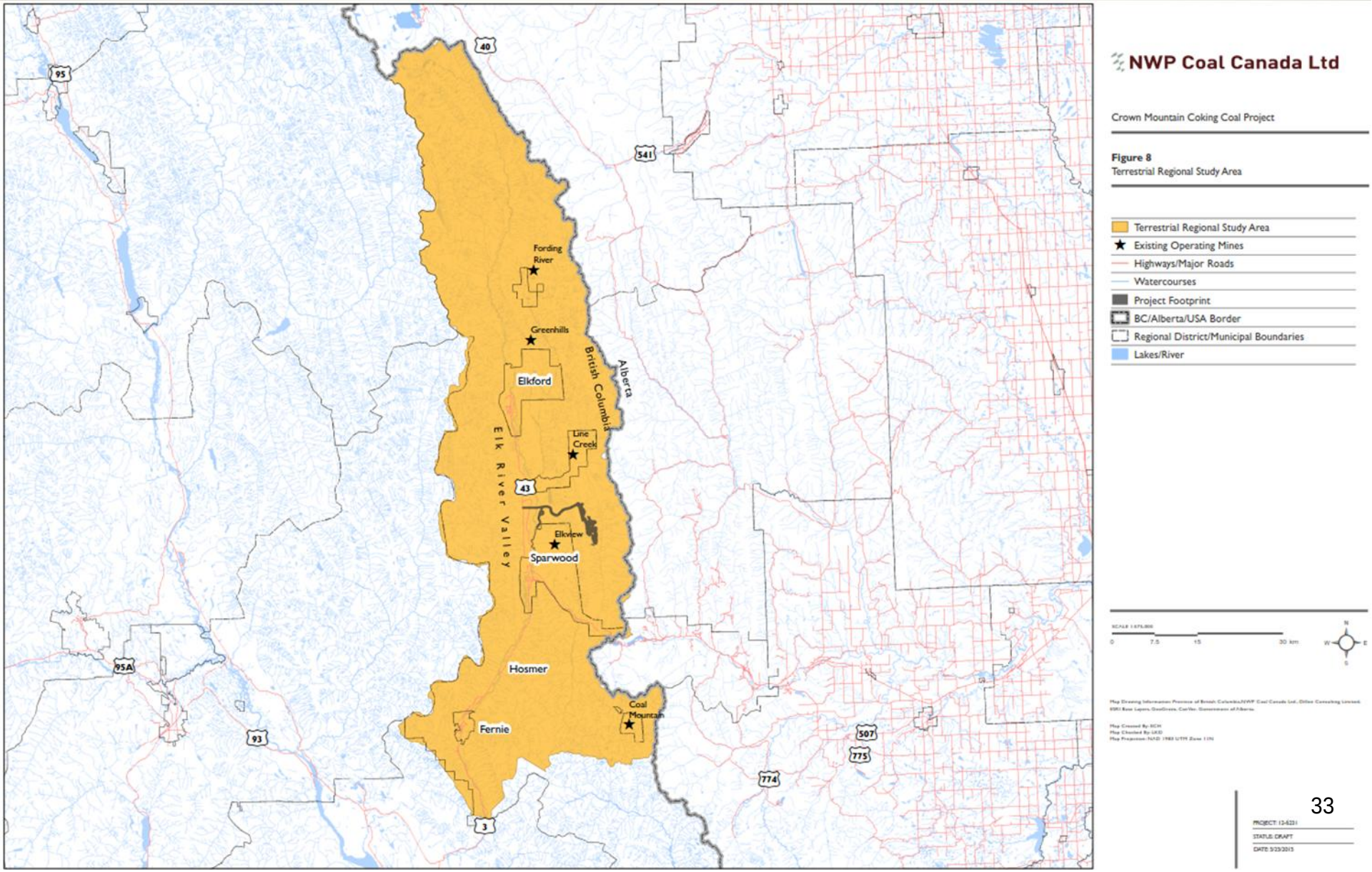
Terrestrial

- Preliminary Gap Analysis completed in late 2013
- Winter furbearer work completed in 2014 and 2015 (winter track surveys, remote cameras, and collection of hair samples for potential DNA work [by MFLNRO])
- Winter, fall, and spring/summer aerial ungulate surveys completed
- Terrestrial ecosystem mapping (TEM) and rare plant surveys (included assessments for culturally significant plants)
- Badger and Gillett's checkerspot surveys
- Breeding birds, raptors, and amphibian surveys
- Preliminary discussions/meetings with regulators regarding programs, habitat models and reports on wildlife (e.g., grizzly bear and ungulates)

Terrestrial Resource Study Areas



Terrestrial Resource Study Areas



Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Key Findings to Date:

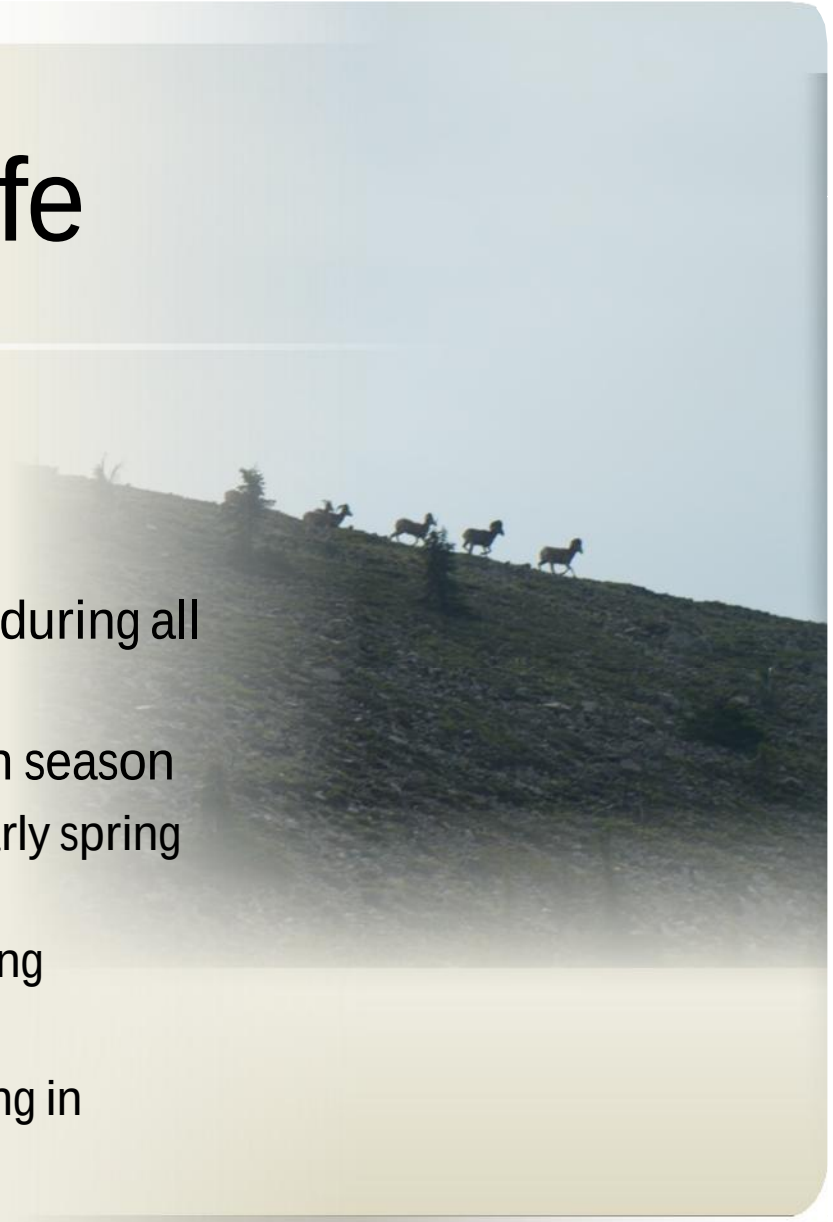
- A range of furbearer species documented in the Crown Mountain LSA including:
  - American marten (abundant in upper elevations, but not widespread throughout LSA)
  - Weasel spp. (abundant in upper elevations)
  - Wolverine (Alexander and Upper Grave watersheds)
  - Lynx (widespread throughout LSA)
  - Grizzly Bear (Alexander and Grave watersheds)

Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat

Key Findings to Date:

- Badger - Approximately 50% of LSA favourable habitat
- Gillett's checkerspot - Potential habitat identified as forest openings and open canopy forest, preferably in riparian or valley bottom locations
- Breeding Birds - 59 species of birds observed to date; 3 species listed under the SARA as Threatened, (Schedule 1): Common Nighthawk, Northern Goshawk, and Olive-sided Flycatcher

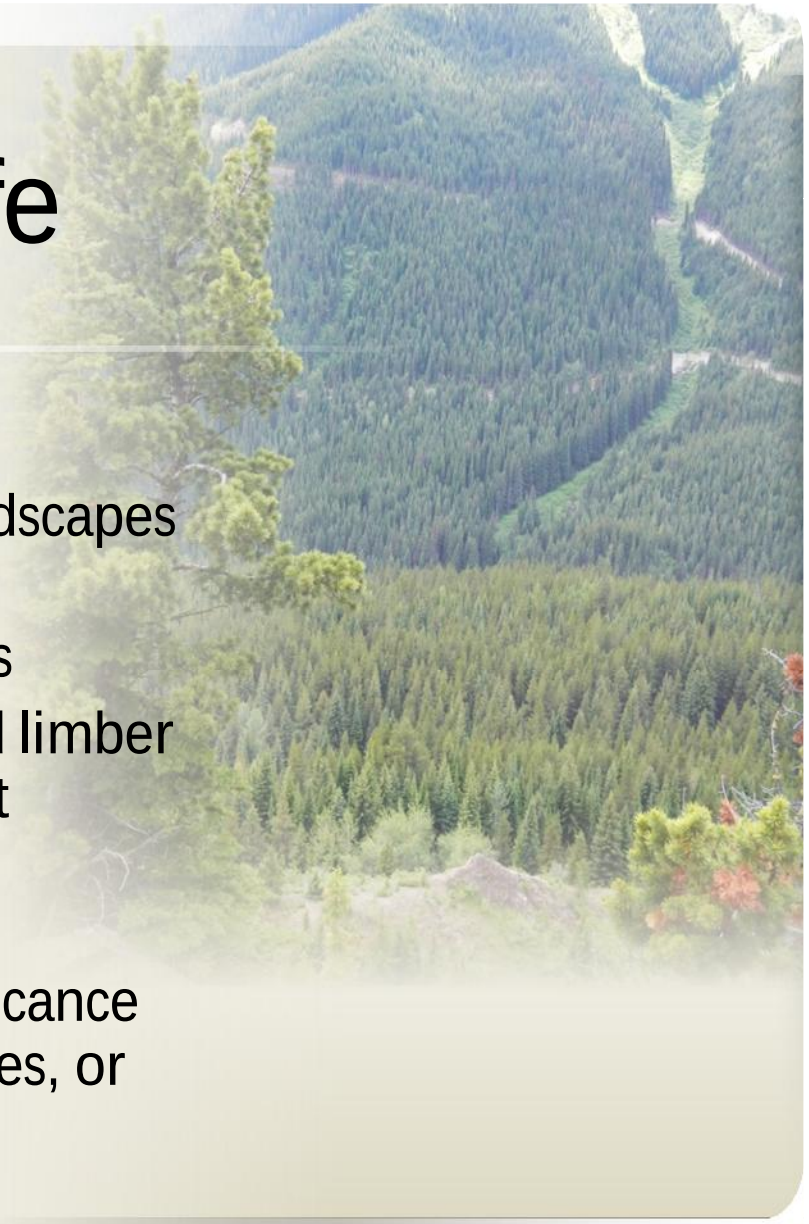
Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat



Key Findings to Date:

- Results of Aerial Surveys:
  - Various groups of ungulates observed during all surveys
  - Usage of area by ungulates varied with season
    - Ungulate use appears to be highest in early spring and summer
    - Number of elk significantly higher in spring
    - Species diversity greatest in spring
    - Distribution of ungulates broader in spring in comparison to fall and winter

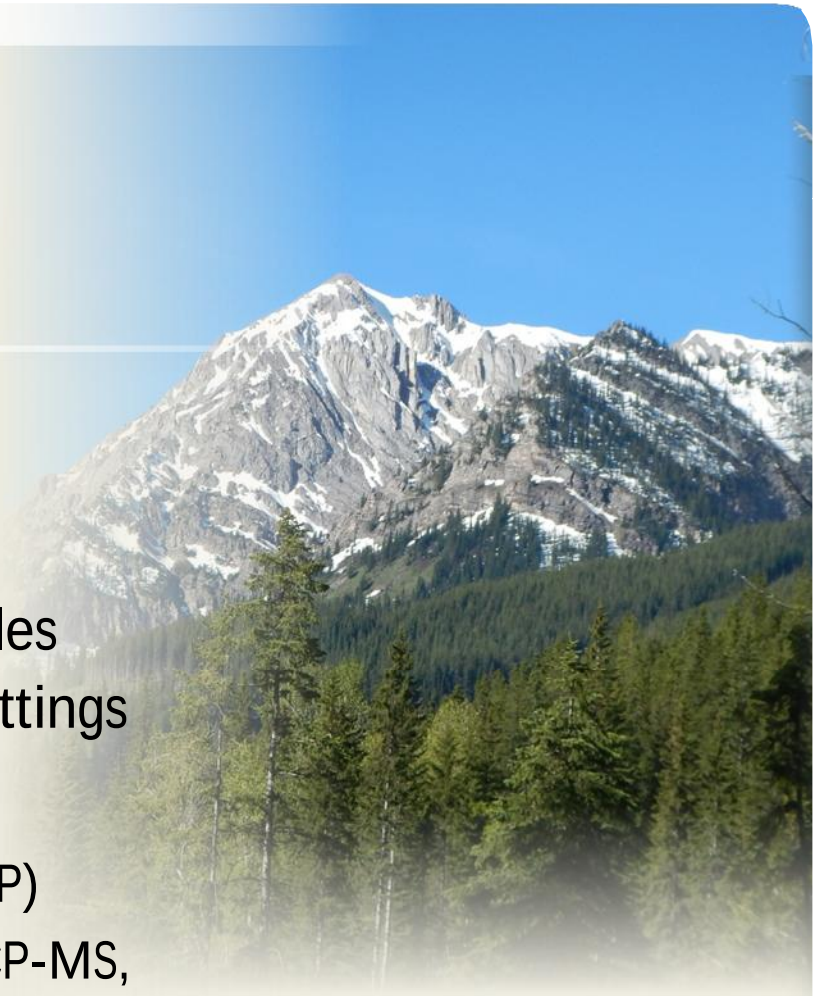
Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat



Key Findings to Date - Vegetation:

- Range of sub-zones and terrestrial landscapes across the LSA
- Several provincially-listed plant species
- Whitebark pine (SARA Schedule 1) and limber pine known to occur within the Project footprint
- Various trees, shrubs, and forbs and graminoids in area have cultural significance (use as medicine, food, technology, dyes, or other)

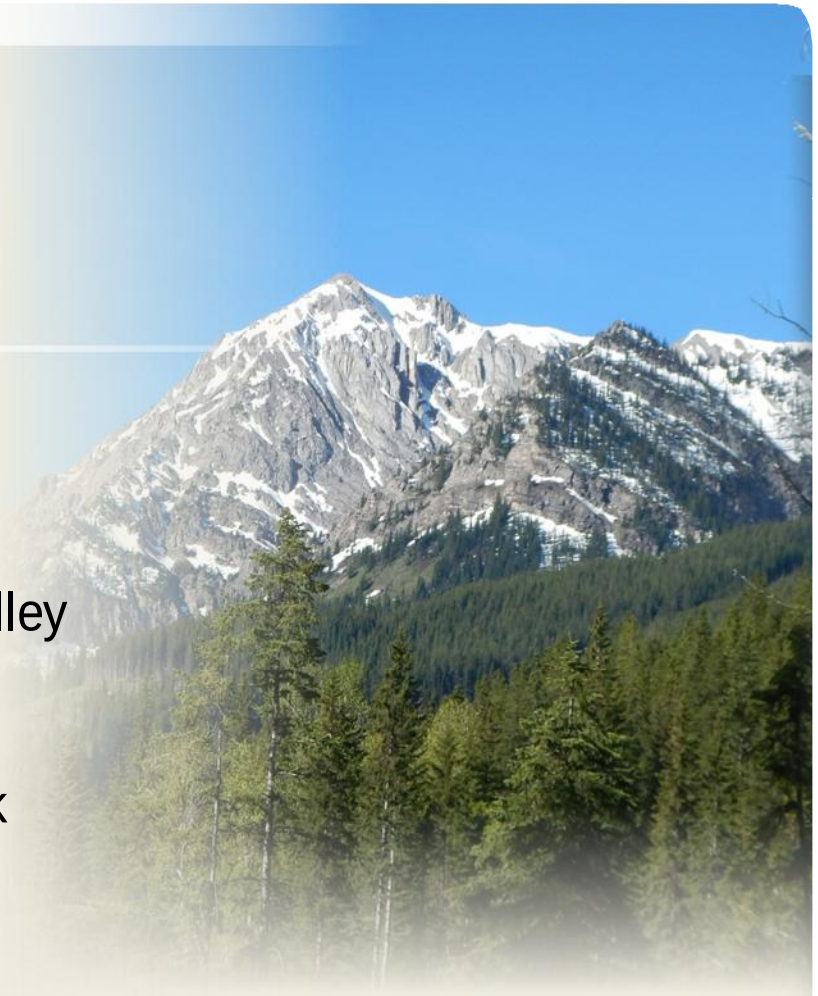
Geology and Geochemistry



Baseline Program to Date:

- Geology review
- Testing of 60 x 3 m composited samples from drill core (near seam) and RC cuttings
- Testing performed:
  - Acid-base accounting (S, carbonate, NP)
  - Elemental composition (37 element ICP-MS, Hg, F)

Geology and Geochemistry



Key Findings to Date:

- Low ARD potential and typical of Elk Valley
- Co-deposition would mitigate ARD
- Selenium typical of other samples in Elk Valley (1 – 2 mg/kg)

Heritage and Archaeological Resources

- The Project is located within the asserted traditional territory of the Ktunaxa Nation
- The Elk River Valley has been historically used by local Aboriginal Groups
- Heritage resources and archaeological sites are know to occur in the vicinity of the Project
- Phase I Archaeological Overview Assessments (AOA) completed in 2012 & 2014

Heritage and Archaeological Resources

Key Findings to Date:

- 110 AOA Polygons within the Archaeology LSA
- 62 AOA Polygons with a potential overlap with proposed development footprint
- 47 recorded archaeological sites within LSA
- *Approximately* 20 archaeological sites within the proposed development footprint
- Site Types include pre-contact artifact scatters mainly associated with transient, short-term camps, hunting activity and resource gathering sites
- Also include known locations and potential for undocumented locations containing pre-contact Human Remains

Consultation Activities

First Nations

- Meetings with Ktunaxa Nation initiated in 2011 - continue (most recent meeting was on May 20, 2015)
- Draft Aboriginal Consultation Plan provided to the KNC for comment

Public/Other Stakeholders

- Initial, formal presentations to four nearby community governments in 2015 (Fernie, Elkview, Crows Nest Pass, Sparwood
- Public Consultation Plan drafted and provided to the EAO for comment

Consultation Activities

Regulators

- Various meetings with provincial and federal regulators (baseline development, Working Group, etc.)
- Meetings with CEAA and EAO
- Site visit (October 14, 2015)
- First Working Group Meeting (October 15, 2015)

Valued Components Document

- Draft VC document prepared in September 2015 (BC EAO guideline, previous VC documents)
- Overall intent to outline proposed VCs and describe methods and assessment boundaries for Project EA
- VCs based on five pillars (environment, economic, social, heritage, and health)
- Evaluation of initial candidate VCs, intermediate components, and measurement indicators
- Evaluation of potential effect pathways

Valued Components Document

- Selected VCs fall under specific areas/disciplines:
  - Atmospheric Environment (air quality and climate; noise)
  - Aquatic Environment (aquatic health, fish)
  - Terrestrial Environment (landscapes and ecosystems, vegetation, wildlife)
  - Heritage and Archaeological Resources
  - Social and Economic Environment (economy, socio-economics and community health, land use and tenure, visual aesthetics, human and terrestrial wildlife health risk assessment)

Valued Components

Atmospheric Environment VCs:

- Air quality (GHG emissions)
- Noise

Aquatic Environment VCs:

- Aquatic health (benthic invertebrates, fish, amphibians, waterbirds)
- Fish (westslope cutthroat trout, bull trout, kokanee, mountain whitefish, longnose sucker)

Valued Components

Terrestrial Environment VCs:

- Landscapes/Ecosystems (Avalanche chutes, grasslands, wetlands, riparian habitat, old growth/mature forests
- Vegetation (Sensitive plant species and communities, Whitebark pine, Limber pine, culturally significant plants and ecosystems)
- Wildlife (American badger, American Dipper, At-risk bat species [Little brown bat, northern myotis, eastern red bat], bighorn sheep, Canada lynx, Elk, Gillett's checkerspot, Grizzly bear, Migratory birds [Barn Swallow, Olive-sided Flycatcher], Moose, Northern Goshawk, Western toad, Wolverine)

Valued Components

Heritage and Archaeological VCs:

- Archaeology (heritage and archaeological resources – materials and sites)

Social and Economic Environment VCs:

- Economic conditions
- Socio-economics and community health (housing and community services and infrastructure; community health and well-being)
- Land-use and tenure (land use and access, recreation and tourism, visual quality)
- Human and Terrestrial Wildlife Health Risk (people [includes local communities, First Nations, temporary residents, wildlife])

Summary and Next Steps

EA Process

- Finalize Valued Components Document
- Draft Application Information Requirements (dAIR)

Baseline

- Continue baseline studies (with input from Working Group)
  - -Environmental (fisheries, water quality, terrestrial, etc.)
  - -Heritage (detailed AIA; TUS/TEK)
  - -Socio-economic (economic conditions, local demographics, community information, recreation and tourism, land-use, etc.)

Consultation

- Continue engagement with Ktunaxa, regulators, and key stakeholders
- Establishment of sub-groups (under Working Group)
- Open house (January/February 2016)

Questions?

Valued Components - examples

Surface Water Quality

- Intermediate component
  - Component that is potentially affected by Project activities, including water withdrawal and waste rock management
  - Changes in water quality may impact selected VCs such as aquatic health, fish people, and terrestrial environments
  - Measured through metal and non-mental concentrations in surface water
- Potential impacts: Withdrawal of water from Grave Creek, waste rock management
- Potential effects: Water contamination (e.g., metal leaching) and sedimentation in watercourses